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Attorney Docket: 112.P14213

MAR 05 2007

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace paragraph [0032] with the following replacement paragraph:

[0032] The aforementioned goal is achieved through the structural design according to this invention. FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing an image compensation structure according to a first preferred embodiment of this invention. As shown in FIG. 1, the image compensation structure 500 includes a carrier 502 and a light source 530. The carrier 502 further includes a main body 510 and a reflecting element 520. The main body 510 has a longitudinal shape and includes a groove 512 and a plurality of bumps 540. The groove 512 has an arc-shaped sectional profile with a length roughly equal to the length of the main body 510. The reflecting element 520 is formed on the surface of the groove 512. The process of forming the reflecting element 520 includes sputtering or evaporation. The reflective element 520 may also be attached to the inner surface of the groove 512 when the reflective element 520 is fabricated [[as]] into adhesive tape. The bumps 540 on each side of the main body 510 protrude beyond the opening of the groove 512. The bumps 540 extend in a direction parallel to the axial line 532 of the light source 530. Through the bumps 540 on the main body 510, the light source 530 is able to station within the groove 512. Light 534 from the light source 530 projects onto both the scanning location 592 and the reflecting element 520. The beam of light 522 reflected from the reflecting element 520 also travels to the scanning location 592. A document 590 on the top of a glass panel 580 corresponds in position to the scanning location 592. The image (not shown) thus generated is transferred to an optical sensor chip inside a scanning module (not shown). The optical sensor chip is a charge-coupled device (CCD), for example.

Please replace paragraph [0032] with the following replacement paragraph:

[0038] Due to the aforementioned consideration, a reflecting element having a configuration shown in FIG. 4 is produced. FIG. 4 is a front view of a reflecting element according to one preferred embodiment of this invention. The reflecting element 750 has a longitudinal profile divided into a reflecting region 752 and a non-reflecting region 754. The non-reflecting region 754 is located outside the two inward-curving side edges 751, 753 of the reflecting region 752. The Width width of the

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reflecting region 752 close to the ends 757, 759 is larger than the width of the reflecting region 752 close to the central portion. Moreover, the two inward-curving side edges 751, 753 of the reflecting element 750 are smooth and continuous. The non-reflecting region 754 is painted black and the reflecting region 752 is painted a color that increases the reflectivity of red light, for example. However, a color capable of increasing the reflectivity of green or blue light may also be painted over the reflecting region 752. Under the circumstances depicted in FIG. 2, the reflecting region 752 should be designed to enhance the reflectivity of the blue light and the reflecting region 752 near the ends 757, 759 should be designed with a greater width. Hence, the end sections of the light source can provide more compensation for blue light. FIG. 5 is a graph showing the response curves of a light source (incorporating a reflecting element) captured through an optical sensor chip as shown in FIG. 4. In FIG. 5, the horizontal axis indicates locations on the optical sensor chip illuminated by the light source and the vertical axis indicates the voltage levels that result from the respective strength of the three primary colors within the white light impinging at that location. Curve 760 is the response of red light, curve 770 is the response of green light and curve 780 is the response of blue light. As shown in FIG. 5, the voltages of curves 760, 770, 780 are almost the same and always within an acceptable range whatever the location on the optical sensor chip. In other words, response of the optical sensor chip to red, green and blue light is almost identical. Hence, the weaker response of the optical sensor chip to blue light is compensated.